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generation, the sexual, so-called because of the fertilization of the archegonia by the antherozoids. The spore bearing fern is called the asexual generation because the spores are formed by simple cell division without fertilization. The capsule and seta of the moss correspond to this asexual generation of the fern.

The great difference between the moss and the fern lies in the fact that in the fern the sexual generation (gametophyte), merely serves as a starting point for the young fern, while in the case of the moss it persists and nourishes the asexual generation (sporophyte), throughout its life and in many cases persists for years, sending up a new sporophyte each year.

In most of the mosses, however, the sporophyte has begun to take care of itself. Referring to Fig. 3 of our last issue, a small knob, the apophysis or better the hypophysis, will be seen at the base of the capsule. If we divide the capsule longitudinally we shall find that the spore case does not extend to the hypophysis, but the base of the capsule just above it consists of a loose mass of cellular tissue. The walls of this part of the capsule are pierced by numerous stomata (Fig. 4), much like those of the epidermis of the under side of plant leaves and serving the same purposes.

NEW OR RARE MOSSES.

I.—ANACAMPTODON SPLACHNOIDES (Frölich) Brid.

THIS moss, though rare, has an extensive range, being known from Central and Southern Europe, and the Caucasian mountains, as well as from the mountainous regions of the Eastern United States. Although small, and rarely found except in small quantities, it is easily recognized by its dark green velvety appearance and usually abundant fruit, which is so distinctive a character that it has given both the generic and specific names to this species. The generic name refers to the teeth which are bent backward, and the specific name indicates its resemblance to the Splachnums, on account of the contraction below the mouth. which is so noticeable in the older capsules. Besides its unmistakable appearance, this moss has also a peculiar habit, by which it may be looked for and always recognized when found. It always grows around the edges of cavities in trees, where water stands, such as old knot-holes, in the forks of branches, and even on blazed surfaces and scars, usually on fallen trees. It also loves deep, shady, damp woods at rather high elevations, and wild places, and is more or less abundant in such localities. I have found it completely surrounding a large hole in the trunk of a buttonball tree (*Platanus*) on the bank of the Holston River in Virginia, also on Buckeye, forming dense, velvety green cushions all around the rim of the hole, which was filled with water. In the Adirondack Mountains it grows on fallen beech trees around the base of Mt. Marcy, and I once found it in a blaze on a standing tree on the Boreas range. It is represented in the Herbarium of Columbia University from the following stations: Maine, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Louisiana and Texas. It fruits from April to November, according to locality, the Texas station being the earliest, as might have been expected. The following notes from other collectors are interesting, and we believe that Mr. Burnett has duplicates for those who wish to exchange with him,—*Elizabeth G. Britton, Torrey Botanical Club, New York.*

Mrs. Britton and myself collected Anacamptodon two or three times during a memorable trip to the mountains of southwestern Virginia in 1892. The last time we found it we went through a particularly beautiful valley in the neighborhood of the small hamlet, Troutdale, on the borders of North Carolina. A legendary high cliff where "many mosses grow" was the goal of our journey. We walked several miles, almost loosing ourselves in one of the most magnificent of forests. Magnolias, tulips, cherry and walnut trees, oaks and maples were there in profusion, with many others too numerous to mention. Our feet sank deep in the dense mossy carpet and at every turn there was something new and interesting to see and gather. The little scrap of Anacamptodon was found growing on a small dry twig, and much to our regret it was all that we found. Needless to say we did not reach the cliffs which to this day seem an El Dorado for future moss collectors in that locality. —*Anna Murray Vail, New York City.*

Twice only during my four years collecting have I found specimens of Anacamptodon splachnoides; in both instances in open woods on the hills nearly 2,000 feet above sea level. Sunday, July 25, while strolling along the banks of a creek about two miles from this city, I found in swampy ground at the base of a maple a mass of this moss over fifteen inches in length and from two to five inches in breadth. Owing to irregularities in the surface I could not remove it entire, but the fragments secured aggregated over thirty-six square inches and bore nearly 1,000 capsules. The cavity seems to have been lined with a tough elastic fungoid growth, on the moist surface of which the moss grew.—*D. A. Burnett, Bradford, Pa.*

During the past four years, when collecting in Northern Ohio, the writer happened to find several small patches of the above rare moss. On one occasion the tree on which it grew was alive and overhanging the bottom of a creek at about a height of four feet. On another occasion it grew on a dead upright birch. There was in this tree at a height of about four feet above the ground a small cavity, but large enough to furnish room for a specimen of Viola rotundifolia, which nearly filled it and was in a thriving condition. It was on the border of this hollow knot that a small patch of Anacamptodon was seen growing.—*E. Classon, Cleveland, Ohio.*

I found the Anacamptodon twice this past summer—at Franconia Notch, near Profile Lake, N. H., August 19, and in Smuggler's Notch, Mt. Mansfield, Vt., July 5; both were on old yellow birches and both were in good fruit. The Franconia Notch specimen was lining the lower part of a decaying hole in the birch, and its dark green foliage and curious fruit caught the eye at once.—*Dr. George G. Kennedy, Readville, Mass.*

A few years ago, on a rainy March day, as I was making my rounds, I chanced to see a moss about a rotton knot hole on a sour gum (*Nyssa*), and I scraped a liberal quantity from the bark, for it was something "new." Its color was what attracted my attention, a peculiar shade of bluish-green very different from that of most mosses. It proved to be Anacamptodon splachnoides, the first I had seen.—*George N. Best, M.D., Rosemond, N. J.*

NEW AMERICAN MOSSES.

From a Revision of the Claopodiums by Dr. G. N. Best. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, **24**: 427. 1897.

CLAOPODIUM BOLANDERI Best. A less developed form of C. crispifolium (Hook.) R. & C., distinguished by its smaller size, pluripapillate leaf-cells, shorter (1½–2 cm.) seta, short broadly oval capsule and imperfect cilia. The leaves are broadly ovate-lanceolate with the margins not rugose. From Alaska to California, eastward to Idaho.

From a Preliminary Revision of the N. Am. Isotheciaceæ by A. J. Grout. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, **23**: 223. 1896.

ENTODON SEDUCTRIX LANCEOLATUS Grout. Stem leaves ovate-lanceolate, acute; branch leaves broadly lanceolate, tapering gradu-